

LAST EDITION.

REAL WORK BEGUN.

Knights in General Assembly Proceeded to Business.

G. M. W. Powderly's Report Will Probably Be Read To-Day.

Financial Distress Caused by a Rapid Decline of Membership.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The real work of the General Assembly, Knights of Labor, commenced to-day.

Thus far all that has been done has been of a preliminary nature.

Now the committees have been appointed and their work allotted to them.

In all probability the report of General Master Workman Powderly will be made to-day, and then the delegates will settle down to a consideration of the proposed amendments to the constitution.

Resolutions have been received which the Committee on Distribution referred to the various committees appointed.

A telegram was received from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, signed by Chief Arthur and G. S. Ingraham, expressing the hope that the proceedings of the Assembly would be harmonious and its work profitable.

In reply a telegram was sent thanking the members for their expressions of brotherly feeling and expressing the hope that the relations between all organizations of labor would become more cordial.

Frederick Turner, General Treasurer, was the first officer to submit a report. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, he reported, reached nearly \$250,000, a considerable decrease from the previous year, due to a rapid decline in the membership of the order, brought about by many causes, which will be more thoroughly brought to your notice in the reports of other officers.

The accounts have been audited by a professional accountant, Thomas Sineux, and the deficit in the treasury is \$1,433.07.

In the itemized expenditure of both the year and supplemental reports are found the salaries of officers and their necessary expenses, such as railroad fares, hotel bills, postage, telegrams, etc.

In the annual report Mr. Powderly is credited with an expense of \$5,955.02, which includes \$4,883.36, claimed for the year, and the supplemental report an expenditure of \$1,071.66 is credited to him, \$1,249.98 of which is salary.

A great expense of the last year was the financial session of the General Assembly, which required \$17,433.07.

In both reports a complete account is given of the miscellaneous expenditures, which were paid in small sums, too small to be given space.

The report of Mrs. L. M. Barry, General Investigator of Woman's Work and Wages, was exceedingly interesting, showing some of the condition of the workingwomen of the country. In some respects the report is a revelation.

MRS. BARRY'S REPORT.

As a preface to her report she said: "I do not feel that it is my duty to spend the time and money of my constituents in playing the spy or detective, as, since we have started the ball of exposing the wrongs and injustices done working women a rolling, others have entered the field in the line, and with what success all must be satisfied who have followed the footsteps of Nell Nelson, Ellen Allen and our own dear Eva Gay."

As a further preface Mrs. Barry stated the difficulties to be overcome in keeping women organized after they had formed themselves into district assemblies.

Impatience at the conservative measures and disappointment in the fact that they were not able to see immediate and great good from organization were the principal causes for the decrease in membership, and in some instances for a total disbandment of local assemblies.

The failure of several strikes had increased the discontent.

Mrs. Barry then detailed an account of her work, of her travels from place to place, of the assemblies she organized and their present condition.

In illustrating the condition of the shop girls in the large cities, she narrated the following, which she investigated while in Chicago:

"In a large retail store children of all ages, from apparently nine years up to fifteen, are employed. Each was well drilled in the parrot-like answer to the query, 'How old are you?'"

"Fast fourteen." The older employees refused to give any information whatever about their wages or the system under which they worked.

"Another establishment had one of its departments in a basement, where salesmen and women, who were largely in the majority, worked all day with incandescent lights, not one ray of sunshine or fresh air, except through the windows, which were closed, and the rooms were circulated through the rooms by means of pipes in the side. Here again I tried to glean some information, but failed, finding at least some woman who did not like to talk. I was told on good authority that the women in this establishment would not permit any other man, except the manager, to come in, and that she would not mention it to her neighbors."

"Thus each imagining herself more favored than others, no consciousness were exchanged when in reality all get the same. The prevailing wages being from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week, the highest ranging from \$6 to \$10, according to experience."

"There are employed in Chicago, including domestic, 90,000 women and girls, the large majority of whom are guilty of injustice, wrongs and indignities."

"The delegates representing the South and Northwest have held a meeting to consider

and discuss matters concerning their section of country in connection with the order.

SKIFFINGTON'S CASE.

One cause of apprehension for the Knights is the case of H. J. Skiffington, which is to be acted upon by this General Assembly.

Mr. Skiffington was Master Workman N. T. A. 315.

In April last complaints were made against him to the Executive Board to the effect that he had violated his obligations and abused his authority. About Jan. 30, 1888, certain members of certain local districts, Assembly 48, of Cincinnati, entered into a strike without the consent of D. A. 48.

The matter being placed in the hands of the Executive Board, an agreement was entered into that was fair to all parties concerned. The Executive Board then ordered the strikers to return to work.

February Skiffington is charged with having issued a manifesto instructing the shoemakers not to return to work or to obey the Executive Board.

A further charge against him is that he made scurrilous and ungentlemanly statements in the public press upon the honor and integrity of the executives of D. A. 48.

His trial was fixed for Oct. 10, 1888. D. A. 28 submitted evidence in support of its accusations. Skiffington appeared for trial accompanied by his counsel.

He protested against being tried by a General Executive Board, claiming that it had no power to act in the case. In consequence of this protest the matter has been referred to the General Assembly.

BARRY REMAINS NEUTRAL.

T. B. Barry was seen last night and asked if his appeal had been acted upon by the Convention.

"Not yet," was the answer, but I have reason to believe that it will be given a chance to be heard. Until then I remain neutral."

"What are your plans in case you are not granted a hearing?"

"I shall not say now. As I said, I shall remain neutral until the Convention hears or refuses to hear me."

"What are your plans in case you are denied a hearing?"

"I will let them know when the proper time comes. I have many more friends here in Indianapolis than some people think."

"How many friends have you in the General Assembly?"

"I am not enough there. Somebody is going to be surprised when I come up as the issue. I will not feel the lack of support in the Assembly."

There is not much doubt that both Barry and other well-known Knights, some of whom it is said, professing friendship for Powderly, are thinking seriously of organizing a new labor society. Barry, it is reported, says that the 500,000 laboring men who have deserted the Knights during the last two years will join him in the movement. He thinks he sees the downfall of the Knights and believes that he will be the man to lead the new order at this time will become the workingmen's leader.

It is stated that the new order, if established, will be named "The United Order of Labor."

POWDERLY'S THEIR ONLY HOPE.

Concerning the election of a General Master Workman there is still much speculation. The general impressions seem to be that Mr. Powderly must accept re-election if it is possible to prevent further defections and save the order.

He is the only man who at present is capable of averting its total destruction and its disbandment, which now will be the conservative element in the Convention will persuade Mr. Powderly to allow his name to go before the Assembly.

There will, however, be several candidates, no matter what conclusion Mr. Powderly may reach.

The name of Hugh Cavanaugh, of Cincinnati, has been added to the list of candidates, which now includes Robert D. Layton, of Pittsburgh; W. T. Lewis, of the Miners; James E. Quinn, of D. A. 49; Richard Griffiths and George Schilling, of Chicago.

There are now three Colorado delegates present in the Convention.

IN THE EVENING WORLD'S report of the proceedings of the General Assembly, K. of L. at Indianapolis, a circular regarding the attempted settlement of the factional fight in D. A. 49 was credited to the Quinn faction, which is now being circulated by the party, which is circulating it to show that its desire for an amicable settlement of difficulties was rejected with scorn by the Quinns.

JUNO HAD A JOLLY "JAG."

Given Two Gallons of Whiskey to Cure a Bad Cold.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 15.—George Alton, who was so severely hurt by a hyena cage falling on him a few days ago at Bridgeport, has been released from the hospital and is now at home.

MARY'S ADMIRER HAD A GUN

BUT FOR HIS ARREST, MR. ABBEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN HURT.

Dougherty Felt Grieved When He Awoke at Police Headquarters To-day, but Ate a Little Breakfast—Committed for Examination as to His Sanity—Persisting in His Conspiracy Story.

"Where is my Mary?"

These were the first words uttered by James M. Dougherty, Mary Anderson's mad admirer when he awoke in a cell in Police Headquarters this morning.

"Where am I?" Dougherty next inquired, gazing about him in apparent bewilderment.

Detective Sergt. Rodgers and Frank assured him that he was a right and in safe keeping, but he seemed to doubt them.

"I know where I am," he cried in tragic tones. "I am in a loathsome dungeon. They are trying to separate me from my darling, my Mary. She loves me, though, and no one but me will wed her. I swear it."

Seeing that he was becoming excited, the detectives agreed with him in order to pacify him, and then he went on more quietly.

"My incarceration is a vile conspiracy, concocted by Henry E. Abbey and others to part me and the woman I adore. It will fail, though. Of that I am sure."

Inspector Byrnes sent him for an order for his breakfast, but he scouted the idea of eating. The Inspector sent him in a substantial meal, though, of which he ate sparingly.

After breakfast he became very quiet, and sat down near the cell door. He crossed his limbs, folded his arms and bent forward, peering down at the ground. He muttered incoherent sentences in which the name of Mary frequently occurred, and it was evident that his thoughts were all of her.

The detectives said that he was sane on every other subject, but his infatuation for the actress has turned his brain.

He followed her persistently for six years, and for some time Miss Anderson's friends have been urging her to have him arrested. In her kindness of heart she hesitated about doing so, until his conduct became so outrageous that she felt it her duty to have him put under restraint.

He was arrested very quietly as he was entering the theatre to see her play in "A Winter's Tale" Tuesday night.

The account of his arrest was printed exclusively in the Extra Evening World of yesterday, although the police did not mean the arrest to be made public until to-day.

Dougherty claims that at one time he had a mine worth a million, in Leadville, and spins very interesting yarns about his life and adventures there.

When arrested a paper was found on Dougherty which read as follows:

SOME TIME I MAY BE FOUND DEAD, OR IN A TRANCE. IF YOU CAN SAFELY SAY THAT I HAVE MET WITH MY FATE AT THE HANDS OF ABBEY AND THAT GANG, I WILL BE SATISFIED. NO MATTER WHAT MY BODY MAY BE FOUND, I WILL BE SATISFIED. SHE WILL SEE ME INTERRED AND ATTEND TO ALL THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Dougherty played a bold game in order to get passage in the railway car, which he stopped, went down the bay with a party of friends to meet the actress on her arrival on the Umbria, Sunday, Nov. 4. Custom-house and declared that the lady was his fiancée.

He said the engagement was private, and she did not wish it made public until after the holidays. Upon these representations he was given a pass and was allowed to step aboard the Umbria and greet Mr. Mary that day.

All last Tuesday he stood in front of the Victoria Hotel, where Mary is stopping, gazing up at the windows and occasionally blowing kisses to them. When arrested in the evening, a 44-calibre revolver, as big as a small howitzer, almost, was found on him. Dougherty is thirty-three years old, and his home is in Salem, N. Y.

Dougherty has not been home for years. During his wanderings he has followed the actress to London, Paris, Berlin and back to this city again. He seems to be an intelligent man, but there is nothing suggestive of Romeo about him. He is tall and angular and speaking but prepossessing in general appearance.

It is perhaps a fortunate thing for Mr. Abbey that the crank was locked up before he had a desire to use his gun.

Detective Rodgers and Frank went to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning and secured a commitment, alleging upon information and belief that Dougherty is insane.

Miss Anderson's name was not mentioned in any way in the proceedings, and it will not be necessary for her to appear against this morning.

Dougherty was not taken to court this morning, but was to be arraigned there this afternoon.

A FEARFUL VOYAGE.

That Which the Storm-Tossed Furnace Has Just Completed.

Two days late from Glasgow, the steamship Furness, of the Anchor line, arrived at New York this morning.

She had experienced one of the stormiest voyages on record, but came out of the trial nobly.

There were over three hundred passengers, all of whom were terribly frightened over their experience in the two days of the storm. Nov. 8 and 9. Several of them were severely injured by being thrown to the floor or tossed out of their berths by the lurching of the ship.

MARY ENDICOTT'S NUPTIALS.

she Weds Joseph Chamberlain at Washington To-day.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—At 2 o'clock the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, of England, was married to Miss Mary Endicott, the accomplished daughter of our blue-blooded Secretary of War, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, a quiet little rough-cast building, which stands at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, which is just across Lafayette Park from the White House.

This is the church which Arthur attended when he was President, and which has the celebrated Arthur memorial window.

The majority of the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet are Episcopalians, and they attend St. John's whenever they go to church.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines on."

If none else are happy then Miss Endicott or Mrs. Chamberlain is to be pitied, for there has been anything but sunshine in Washington to-day.

The sky has been clouded and a drizzling rain has been falling all day.

Notwithstanding the weather, however, St. John's Church was filled with what is here called social and political society.

No attempt was made at the church to be very exclusive. No cards of admission had been issued, and practically all comers were taken in and allowed to be spectators of the affair.

The President and his Cabinet finished their Cabinet meeting in time to drive over to the church fifteen minutes before the hour for the ceremony.

Secretary Endicott did not attend the Cabinet meeting or come to church with his colleagues. His domestic engagement of the day took precedence of the wedding.

The President and his Cabinet all wore the customary black Prince Albert coat. When they arrived they were ushered to a pew that had been set apart for them in the front of the church near the reading stand, which stood in front of the richly decorated altar.

Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Fairchild, Miss Bayard, Miss Wiley and other ladies of the Cabinet families occupied front seats with Mrs. Endicott on the other side of the church.

A few members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

John M. Herbert, the Charge d'Affaires of the British Legation, who is to be married himself in a week or two, and his mother, Lady Herbert, were present.

The bride looked very beautiful as she stood before the altar, with all the light that the day afforded shining down upon her through the fine stained glass window which lights up the chancel.

Mr. Chamberlain, although fifty-two, looked hardly more than thirty-five as he stood up to receive his bride.

After the wedding ceremony which was performed by Dr. Leonard, the rector of the church, the happy drove up Sixteenth street to the Endicott mansion, where a luncheon was served.

THE "L" ROAD TRAGEDY.

Inquest on the Death of Young Bachelor Guard Graham's Prisoner.

Young Widow Bear, dressed in sombre black, sat in the Coroner's office weeping this afternoon when Coroner Nugent began the inquest in the case of the death of her husband, Philip, who fell off the platform of a car on the Second Avenue Elevated road, in Allen street, last Thursday.

John H. Galt, a man who refused to open the gate when the man was hanging to the iron rod that supported the car roof, was present in custody of Detective Reap.

Detective Reap was that the car had been given a shove by one of the men who stepped aboard the Umbria and greet Mr. Mary that day.

The two golden-haired children of the dead man were present also, and sat by the poor mother during the trying ordeal.

Detective Reap was that the car had been given a shove by one of the men who stepped aboard the Umbria and greet Mr. Mary that day.

He said that Bear could easily have got on the car if Graham had not pushed him away and kept the gate shut.

The Day in Wall Street.

The feeling of a stock market was much improved to-day by reports that Drexel, Morgan & Co. were acting as pacemakers between the trunk lines.

The ceiling ground that before long there will be a general restoration of rates throughout the country. The recap was that the trunk lines have secured control of the New York and New England, and the stock was the feature of the dealings to-day, selling about

ATTACKED!

Strikers Boldly Mob a Nostrand Ave. Car.

A Squad of Mounted Police Charge on Them.

Clubs Prove Victorious Against Stones.

Six of the Strikers Arrested and Locked Up.

Tracks Barricaded with Wagons, Barrels and Beams.

The difficulty on the Nostrand avenue surface railway in Brooklyn assumed serious proportions to-day.

The track has been barricaded with ash barrels and overturned trucks all the way from Flushing avenue to the stables, and the police reserves have been called out to the scene of the trouble.

In this morning's papers appeared an advertisement which is believed to have precipitated this crisis. It was as follows:

250 INTELLIGENT and able-bodied men for contract labor, day or night, at \$1.00 per day. Apply at the office of the Nostrand Ave. R.R. Co., corner Nostrand and Broadway.

At about 8 o'clock gathered men to the number of 250 or 300, gathered about the vicinity of Flushing avenue, on the main line of the Nostrand Avenue Railway.

They were the employees concerned in the strike, and left no time, by their actions, to doubt that they were bent on a serious demonstration.

They gathered all the ash barrels from Flushing avenue to Lynch street and set them in the middle of the car track, thus beginning their blockade.

One of Contractor Stark's big trucks presently came along and after watching the driver until he had loaded the truck with ash and got ready to start for the dump, the men again went into action.

Inspector McLaughlin was put in charge of the men, and proceeded to empty the ashes over the track.

The heavy wagon itself was then overturned and rolled directly in front of the house 233 Lee avenue.

In Greenwich street, a few blocks away, two more trucks were overturned.

Flamers were also brought from unfinished buildings in the vicinity and used to assist in the blockade.

In Lorimer street another of Contractor Stark's big wagons was used by the strikers.

Mounted reserves from Fulton avenue soon were thus blocked.

Anybody who interfered with the operation of blocking the track was roughly handled.

Quickly did the men work that by the time the police reserves had arrived from the Thirteenth Precinct Station, only two blocks away, the barricade had been made a very effective one.

After the arrival of the police the strikers collected at the corner of Nostrand and Flushing avenues and stood there waiting for further developments.

Inspector McLaughlin was put in charge of the police, about 300 of whom were brought to the scene of action.

A patrol wagon, with other reserves, was placed at the company stables, at Park avenue, ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Detectives were assembled in the Superintendent's office. The strikers were sent to keep the peace. They were not laborers and would do nothing with the barricades. The company must see to that part of the business.

The strikers were determined that no cars should be run through, but it was said that unless forced to extremities they would carefully avoid actual violence.

Shortly before 11 o'clock fifteen men under a police escort, removed the barricade on Nostrand avenue, the main line.

The strikers shouted out "No cars!" and seemed inclined to rush the barricade back again. This they did not do, however.

A No. 30 jigger car No. 45, driven by Charles Hoffman, one of the new employees, left the Nostrand avenue depot.

Inside were six policemen and twenty-four armed policemen acted as guards.

The strikers were massed at the intersection of Lee and Flushing avenues. They began shouting when the car drew near.

At the intersection of Flushing avenue the driver, who had retreated to the inside of the car, pulled his horses to one side to make room for a wagon.

The car was then frightened and tangled up in the jam.

The strikers surrounded the car and hooted and yelled.

Then rocks began to fly. Two of the mounted policemen were hit.

The mounted police charged into the crowd and clubs were swung in a lively way.

The strikers retired in some confusion, and the police moved on.

On went the car again, the strikers following at a little distance.

At Greenwich avenue the switch had been torn up. The car ran off the track and there was another little riot.

Capt. Martin, of the Thirteenth Precinct,

was struck on the arm by a fragment of rock. Clubs proved trumps again, and the crowd was beaten back.

J. F. Conley, a driver, of 487 Flushing avenue, Edward Lafferty, of 100 Flushing avenue, and John McCarthy, of 10 Walworth street, were arrested and taken to the Flushing avenue police station, where they were charged with conspiring with disorderly conduct.

The car then proceeded to the Grand street ferry, followed by 200 excited men.

Others of the strikers returned to the Nostrand depot, where the company was preparing to start another car.

There was great difficulty in getting this car out. It got to the ferry without serious trouble.

On the way back, at the Lorimer street station, James B. Graham, of 78 Spencer street, one of the strikers, struck the driver, George Cronin, who was walking, and was arrested. Two other strikers were arrested for rioting.

A committee of the strikers went into a conference with the officers of the company this afternoon, with a view to arranging a settlement.

AN EVENING WORLD reporter was in the car.

LOST BY FOUL FIGHTING.

Only Seven Rounds in the Larkins-Steele Encounter.

The hard-glove fight to a finish for a \$300 purse between Jimmy Larkins, of Jersey City, and Frank Steele, of Boston, has actually taken place. It was fought up the Sound early this morning, and was a very commonplace affair, after all. Larkins won on a foul in the last of the seventh round, when the men had been fighting not quite twenty-eight minutes. Neither man showed much science, and Steele proved himself the foulest of fighters.

Tom Henry consented to take the thankless job of referee, and Charles Gordon and a friend were the time-keepers. Three hours were out to waste raising the purse, in which one liberal sport, who prefers to be nameless, was a subscriber to the amount of \$250.

Larkins came into the ring in the cellar of the suburban hotel first. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall and twenty-two years of age. Steele is 5 feet 6 inches tall and stands 5 feet 6 inches. The men had previously weighed in, according to agreement at 122 pounds.

Steele answered the call of time after the formal handshaking in the center, and was first to throw his glove. It was expected that he would remove it after a round or two, but when he pulled it over his head before the first round, Steele was still encased in a lighter, sleeveless shirt.

Harry Umlah and Tom Higham looked after Steele, while Larkins was attended by Jim McGovern and Ed Conley.

The toss of a coin decided the choice of the hard gloves, and at 1.05 o'clock they began the fight.

Round 1—Larkins, who looked two or three inches over one inch the taller man, was first to lead, with the left, for the body. Steele countered ineffectively, and there were two struggling clinches at once. A slight rally brought another clinch and Larkins went to the floor. It looked as if Larkins tried to bite his man's shoulder during the clinch, but he and his friends deny this. Steele got Larkins' corner. The crowd, although it did not number thirty persons, raised such a disturbance that the referee was obliged to caution Steele about clinching.

Round 2—Larkins was quick to take a heavy right-hand blow for Steele's jaw as soon as they faced, but the Bostonian ducked them both. There came desperate work on both sides. Steele landed a right hand on Larkins' left eye, cutting an ugly gash and driving it into the forehead. Larkins got a cut in the face, too.

Round 3—Steele banged Larkins against the wall at the back of the ring and again half threw him down. The clinching and fighting was very savage, and again Larkins went down.

Round 4—There was an attempt at long-range work and then some good exchanges. The clinching, hugging and roughing soon began again, amid a great uproar from the corner. The disorder was becoming threatening.

Round 5—This round was full of savage work, with Larkins coming to the front. An offer of \$500 from the Jerseyman went begging. Steele countered the offer with a wrestling, hugging and trying to gouge. The indignant spectators broke into the ring, just as time was up, and pulled the men apart.

Round 6—Steele threw Larkins against the end of the round, after a lot of foul work, and a just verdict was given against him. Larkins got \$200, Steele \$100.

Mistake Mr. Cleaves for a Deer.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

ELIZABETH, Me., Nov. 15.—Edward W. Cleaves, a prominent citizen of Prospect Harbor, yesterday, while out with another gentleman yesterday viewing some land, was mistaken by a hunter for a deer and shot through the lungs. He is in a very critical condition.

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